

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security



LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

August 1981

Letter #398

State of Florida	Year Ending June 1981	Year Ending June 1980	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,997,400	3,859,300	+ 3.6
Employment	3,742,300	3,637,800	+ 2.9
Unemployment	255,100	221,500	+15.2
Unemployment Rate	6.4	5.7	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,660,700	3,479,500	+ 5.2
Unemployment Compensation Initial Claims	29,500	30,400	- 3.0
Insured Unemployment	61,400	59,100	+ 3.9

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS: Florida's civilian labor force, total employment and nonagricultural wage and salary employment all increased from the year ending June 1980 to the year ending June 1981. However, total unemployment also rose between the two periods at a much greater rate than the employment indicators. The growth in unemployment contributed to a seven-tenths of a percentage point increase in the unemployment rate between the two periods. The unemployment rate did not change from the May 1981 twelve-month average, the first time since December 1980 that the rate has not increased. A decline in unemployment compensation initial claims and reduced growth from previous months in insured unemployment (weeks claimed) indicate that the unemployment situation in Florida is expected to improve.

THE NATION IN JUNE: Total employment--derived from the monthly survey of households--declined by 840,000 over the month to 98.4 million. This followed several months of very large increases. Nonfarm payroll employment--derived from the monthly survey of establishments--was unchanged over the month, despite the return to work of some 150,000 coal miners after the settlement of their strike. Both series showed job gains of about one and a half million from their recession lows of last summer.

Unemployment traditionally rises in June, coinciding with the closing of schools and the entrance of many young people into the labor force in search of jobs. This June, the increase was less than usual, and, as a result, unemployment declined on a seasonally adjusted basis to 7.8 million. The nation's unemployment rate declined from 7.6 percent in May to 7.3 percent in June, a return to the rate that had prevailed over the February-April period.

Jobless rate decreases in June were concentrated among selected worker groups. Among men, the sharpest drop occurred among 20-24 year-olds, reversing the increase they had experienced in May. The April-June movement may be a reflection of an earlier-than-usual summer labor force entrance among college students, for which the seasonal adjustment process was unable to account fully. Prior to May, the unemployment rate for this group had been relatively steady for several months. A decline in unemployment for women occurred among those 25-54 years old, also countering an increase in the previous month. The unemployment rate for white workers declined over the month, whereas the rate for black and other workers edged up slightly. Jobless rates for full-time workers and for workers in trade dropped, also a return to their pre-May levels.

CPS DATA* FOR
FLORIDA
JUNE 1981

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
4,145,000	3,882,300	262,700	6.3

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT: Nonagricultural employment in Florida increased 2,600 (1.4 percent) over the month to 3,737,900 in June, which represents a gain of 186,800 (5.3 percent) over June 1980. Manufacturing increased slightly (0.1 percent) from May to 471,300. A gain of 2,400 jobs in durable goods was partially offset by a loss of 2,100 jobs in nondurable goods. The greatest gains in durable goods occurred in electrical and electronic equipment and in machinery, except electrical. Preserved fruits and vegetables continued to drop and accounted for most of the loss in nondurable goods. Construction employment rose 1,100 to 283,100, with the only loss occurring in the number of jobs in heavy construction.

Services and mining rose 3,200 (0.4 percent) to 886,500, the greatest gain among the major industry divisions. Finance, insurance and real estate rose again for the twenty-eighth consecutive month. Government increased 900 to 633,600. Losses occurred in employment in wholesale and retail trade (4,000) and in transportation and public utilities (800). The drop in trade employment was mainly seasonal.

All major industry divisions made gains over June 1980. Services and mining had the greatest increase, 64,500 (7.9 percent); followed by trade, up 54,100 (5.9 percent); and construction, up 20,000 (7.6 percent).

HOURS AND EARNINGS: Average weekly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers increased by \$2.60 (1.0 percent) from May to June and \$24.93 (10.3 percent) from June 1980. Average hourly earnings remained at \$6.49, while the average weekly hours increased to 41.0. Both durable goods and nondurable goods showed higher average weekly earnings due to longer workweeks. The greatest increases in weekly wages occurred in electrical and electronic equipment and in stone, clay, and glass products. Weekly paychecks reached new levels in every manufacturing industry over the year.

In the selected nonmanufacturing industries, mining earnings were up 7.0 percent, and communications, except U.S. Postal Service rose 4.7 percent. These industries also had the greatest over-the-year increases, 10.2 and 4.5 percent, respectively. Average hourly earnings in the selected nonmanufacturing industries have grown by 9.0 percent or more since June 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER: Accessions in manufacturing increased by seven per thousand from May to June 1981; durable goods rose five per thousand and nondurable goods increased fourteen per thousand from last month. Compared to year-ago figures for total manufacturing, accessions remained the same; durable goods fell by three per thousand and nondurable goods rose by six per thousand.

News hires were up by seven per thousand over the month, but were up by only two per thousand over the year. Durable goods saw an increase in new hires of four per thousand from last month but only an increase of one per thousand over the year-ago figure. For recalls, there was a decrease of three per thousand from year-ago figures in durable goods. Nondurable goods rose twelve per thousand in new hires from last month and four per thousand from last year. Recalls were up by two per thousand over the month and one per thousand over the year for nondurable goods.

Separations for manufacturing rose four per thousand from May to June 1981, but declined six per thousand from June 1980. Durable goods increased three per thousand over the month but decreased six per thousand from year-ago separation rates. The separation rate for nondurable goods increased by seven per thousand from last month. The rate dropped three per thousand from the year-ago level.

Although quits increased by three per thousand from last month, they were unchanged from year-ago figures. Durable goods saw an increase of only one per thousand from last month, but a reduction of two per thousand from year-ago levels. Quits for nondurable goods rose by four per thousand from May and were up by two per thousand from year-ago figures.

Layoffs for manufacturing were up by three per thousand from last month, but were down by three per thousand from year-ago figures. Although layoffs in durable goods increased by three per thousand from the previous month, they were three per thousand lower than year-ago levels. Nondurable goods saw an increase of four per thousand from last month while remaining two per thousand lower than a year ago.



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All categories of durable goods experienced an increase in accessions over the previous month, except lumber and wood products, stone, clay, and glass products, and machinery, except electrical. Fabricated metal products and transportation equipment led in the number of accessions. Accessions for nondurable goods decreased from last month in only two categories: preserved fruits and vegetables, and nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Average weekly earnings increased by 24¢ from last month and by \$24.88 from June 1980. Average weekly hours increased by one-tenth of an hour from last month, but well down from six and nine months ago. Average hourly earnings declined by one cent from last month but were up compared to three, six, nine and twelve months ago. The gain in average weekly hours was enough to offset the decrease in average hourly earnings, causing a slight increase in average weekly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: The new hire rate for June rose 0.4 percent from May to June 1981 and the recall rate rose 0.1 percent. The new hire rate has declined at an accelerated pace for the past three quarters while the recall rate has increased over the past four quarters.

The quit rate rose 0.3 percent from last month, but no changes occurred from the levels present three or twelve months ago. The layoff rate dropped 0.1 percent over the month. However, it is considerably less than the rates present three, six, nine or twelve months ago.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: The seasonally adjusted index for Florida's nonagricultural employment rose 0.1 percent in June. The nonmanufacturing index rose 0.1 percent, while the manufacturing index slipped 0.1 percent.

In manufacturing, the durable goods index rose 0.3 percent. Electrical and electronic equipment climbed 1.6 percent over May. This is the third industry to reach the 200 mark on the index. Nondurable goods dropped 0.5 percent. This drop was influenced heavily by the 1.5 percent dip in food and kindred products.

The nonmanufacturing industries showed a slight gain over May. Services led all major industry divisions with a gain of 0.9 percent. All services industries, except hotels and other lodging places, showed increases. Government declined by 0.6 percent.

Over-the-year gains were recorded in all industries except food and kindred products (down 6.0 percent) and transportation (down 0.7 percent). Manufacturing was up 4.8 percent, and non-manufacturing jumped 5.3 percent. Major industries showing gains more than 5.0 percent were: services (8.0 percent), construction (7.5 percent), other nonmanufacturing (6.6 percent), and trade (5.9 percent). Overall, nonagricultural employment gained 5.3 percent from June 1980 to June 1981.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	<u>June 1981</u>	<u>May 1981</u>	<u>June 1980</u>
Gross Weekly Earnings	\$266.09	\$263.49*	\$241.16
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	209.09	207.29*	191.80
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	228.53	226.57*	209.74

*Revised

NOTE: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	June 1981	May* 1981	June 1980	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PER- CENT	NO.	PER- CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT/1	3,737.9	3,735.3	3,551.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.4	+186.8	+ 5.3
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>471.3</u>	<u>471.0</u>	<u>450.0</u>	<u>+ 0.3</u>	<u>+ 0.1</u>	<u>+ 21.3</u>	<u>+ 4.7</u>
Durable Goods	275.4	273.0	256.5	+ 2.4	+ 0.9	+ 18.9	+ 7.4
Lumber and Wood Products	23.0	23.0	21.7	0	0	+ 1.3	+ 6.0
Furniture & Fixtures	13.4	13.3	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 2.4	+21.8
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	20.6	20.9	19.4	- 0.3	- 1.4	+ 1.2	+ 6.2
Primary Metal Industries	5.1	5.2	4.9	- 0.1	- 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 4.1
Fabricated Metal Products	37.7	38.1	34.7	- 0.4	- 1.0	+ 3.0	+ 8.6
Machinery, except Electrical	39.4	38.2	35.4	+ 1.2	+ 3.1	+ 4.0	+11.3
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	64.9	63.5	62.6	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	+ 2.3	+ 3.7
Transportation Equipment	49.5	48.9	45.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	+ 3.7	+ 8.1
Instruments and Related Products	14.4	14.6	14.0	- 0.2	- 1.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.9
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	7.4	9.3	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	+ 5.7
Nondurable Goods	195.9	198.0	193.5	- 2.1	- 1.1	+ 2.4	+ 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	46.2	48.2	49.2	- 2.0	- 4.1	- 3.0	- 6.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.4	13.2	13.6	- 1.8	-13.6	- 2.2	-16.2
Tobacco Manufactures	2.1	2.1	2.4	0	0	- 0.3	-12.5
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.9	3.0	- 0.3	-10.3	- 0.4	-13.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	32.6	33.3	33.2	- 0.7	- 2.1	- 0.6	- 1.8
Paper & Allied Products	15.5	15.4	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 1.3
Printing and Publishing	46.7	46.7	41.6	0	0	+ 5.1	+12.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.6	27.1	26.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.6	1.6	1.8	0	0	- 0.2	-11.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	16.1	15.7	16.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Leather & Leather Products	4.9	5.0	3.9	- 0.1	- 2.0	+ 1.0	+25.6
<u>MINING</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>- 0.1</u>	<u>- 0.9</u>
Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels)	10.2	10.1	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.3
Phosphate Rock	6.2	6.2	5.7	0	0	+ 0.5	+ 8.8
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>283.1</u>	<u>282.0</u>	<u>263.1</u>	<u>+ 1.1</u>	<u>+ 0.4</u>	<u>+20.0</u>	<u>+ 7.6</u>
General Building Contractors	89.3	88.6	75.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	+13.9	+18.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	46.4	46.9	48.5	- 0.5	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 4.3
Special Trade Contractors	147.3	146.5	139.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 8.1	+ 5.8
<u>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE</u>	<u>224.5</u>	<u>225.3</u>	<u>219.8</u>	<u>- 0.8</u>	<u>- 0.4</u>	<u>+ 4.7</u>	<u>+ 2.1</u>
Transportation	122.4	124.4	123.3	- 2.0	- 1.6	- 0.9	- 0.7
Railroad Transportation	11.0	11.1	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	6.5	6.7	6.9	- 0.2	- 3.0	- 0.4	- 5.8
Trucking and Warehousing	39.3	39.4	37.4	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 5.1
Water Transportation	12.2	13.4	14.0	- 1.2	- 9.0	- 1.8	-12.5
Transportation by Air	42.5	42.8	43.2	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 1.6
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Ser.	72.6	71.9	68.9	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.7	+ 5.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	29.5	29.0	27.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	+ 1.9	+ 6.9

(continued)